Informal Question and Answer Section (contd); TLG-0001

audiences much more than you: no threatening, 1 2 shouting, profanity. This stuff happens. Finger pointing, or name calling. Any 3 questions about how to do formal comment? 4 All right. Is there anybody who 5 would like to give comment who has obligations 6 7 at home? Sir, come on up. MR. BRIAN KELLY: My name is 8 TLG-0001 Brian Kelly. I live here in La Grande. My 9 comments are pretty short and to the point. 10 But I guess the credibility question 11 that I have is: Right now at Hanford we have 12 this really huge environmental problem. And 13 like the gentleman mentioned earlier, it's supposed to be cleaned up. 15 And I just don't see the wisdom in 16 adding to the problem until we get a handle on 17 the problem we already have. 18 The other thing is we're talking 19 about two of the lifelines to Eastern Oregon: 20 one is the Columbia River, the other is the 21 22 freeway. And I have a problem messing with 23 either one of them, potentially, in terms of 24 radioactive waste. And that's my comment. 25 17

TLG-0002

1	MR. DEE WILLIS: Ken Niles.
2	TLG-0002 MR. KEN NILES: Thank you, Dee.
3	Good evening. My name is Ken Niles. I'm the
4	assistant director for the Oregon Office of
5	Energy for Nuclear Safety.
6	I wanted to make a couple of
7	comments on the record to the Department of
8	Energy on behalf of the agency. And also I had
9	a couple of comments I wanted to make on
10	transportation safety that some of the
11	issues that Gerry brought up.
12	First off, it is a very extensive
13	document. As you see up there, 3,000 pages;
14	it's 21 pounds. We are still in the process of
15	doing our analysis, and we will submit detailed
16	comments probably just at the comment deadline.
17	We have requested an extension of
18	the comment deadline. The Umatilla Tribe has
19	requested an extension. Other entities have
20	requested extensions. They have all been
21	turned down.
22 .	We believe that we're
23	disappointed in this action by the Department
24	of Energy. It's not Mike's personal choice to
2.5	do that or decision

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We believe the government exists to serve its citizens; and we believe that in this case, the Federal Government through the U.S. Department of Energy is not serving its citizens.

We believe that they have instituted artificial deadlines and a false sense of urgency and believe that there is really no legitimate reason why we cannot have an extension. The extension that we've requested.

Oregon's congressional delegation is working on a letter. And, Wayne, I don't know if you have an update as to whether that letter has gone out.

But I know our congressional delegation is in support of an extension. So we hope that the Department of Energy will reconsider.

As Denni's mentioned, we also commend the Department of Energy for greatly improving this document. It was a mess a year ago. It frankly did not do what it was supposed to do.

And it has come a long way since then. It's still not all the way, and we still have some concerns.

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We don't believe that it's still fully comprehensive in terms of looking at all the impacts from all the historic waste 3 disposal practices that have been going on at Hanford since the early to mid 1940's. We don't believe it takes into account all the different waste streams at 7 Hanford that some of the buried wastes, some of the wastes that will be left in the tanks. 3 And without that, we don't believe 10 there is a comprehensive way to really look at 11 what the impacts are. 12 So without knowing what the impacts 13 have been, we don't believe it's possible to tell what the added increment of impact will 15 16 And we would like to see a more comprehensive, encompassing analysis of what 19 those impacts have been. We're troubled by assumptions that 20 the Environmental Impact Statement makes that groundwater at Hanford will eventually be allowed to continue to be contaminated to 23 levels that we consider to be unacceptable. 24 And, again, without knowing what 25

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this increment is, we can't tell when we might reach the level of how much more waste can be disposed there safely before you reach these unacceptable levels. So we believe that is a shortcoming as well in the document.

We're also troubled by the entire process. In 1999, the Federal Government did a national Environmental Impact Statement, they said "Hanford and the Nevada test site are our choices for places to dispose of large amounts of mixed low-level radioactive waste and low-level radioactive waste."

And that there would be site-specific analysis to basically affirm that that was the right decision to make.

And instead, as we read this, we see that this Environmental Impact Statement doesn't necessarily validate that decision. It assumes that was the correct decision. In making that assumption, then it looks only at disposing of waste at Hanford.

We're not naive. We know that there will be additional waste that is disposed at Hanford, both generated on-site, and waste that will come to Hanford.

And we will clearly, in our written 1 2 comments, list our expectations for how the Department of Energy should dispose of that 3 waste. 4 5 We will urge the U.S. Department of Energy to adopt a defense, in-depth system, 6 which must include line disposal trenches, which Mike says they're favoring now; extensive environmental monitoring at the points; and performance criteria for the waste form, the 11 capping system and the disposal sites. And, again, it's very difficult at 12 this point, given the volume of that document, 13 to make a lot of detailed comments at this 14 point. 15 Dennis said his conclusion at this 16 point that the U.S. Environmental Protection 17 Agency made is that they believe this analysis 18 is good enough for the U.S. Department of 19 Energy to go ahead and make their decisions. 20 We're not to that point yet. We may 21 be by the time we finish our analysis, but 22 we're not to that point yet. 23 I would like to talk briefly about 24 transportation. And actually, Dee, if you'll 25

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1	permit me, this is more a message for you folks
2	than necessarily for the Department of Energy.
3	Gerry made a lot of comments.
4	There's other that have made a lot of comments.
5	And quite frankly, and Gerry knows this, we
6	don't agree entirely with everything he says.
7	I, for the most part, am the state
8	official that is responsible for the safe
9	transport of radioactive materials through the
10	state of Oregon. And I've been working on this
11	issue since 1992.
12	And the state has been working on it
13	pretty heavily since 1982. That's when we
14	began to institute a permitting process for
15	radioactive material shipments.
16	That's when we began to track the
17	shipments and to try to work with the Federal
18 .	Government to do some things, to get some
19	safeguards in to make these shipments as safe
20	as we can.
21	I'm going to give you a couple of
22	numbers in a moment. And I think you're going
23	to be surprised by them.
24	But let me also give you the
25	perspective from the state of Oregon, so you
	23
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know where I'm coming from when I make these 1 2 statements. About 20 years ago when the state 3 decided that Hanford cleanup was vital, that it 4 was very important to protect the Columbia 5 River, we did that knowing that cleanup at 6

Hanford will result in an increase of 8 radioactive materials. We knew that would be

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9 part of the trade-off for cleanup at Hanford.

> It doesn't mean we accept tens of thousands of more shipments going to Hanford. It doesn't mean that we accept all of these potential shipments going to Hanford.

But what it does mean is the state's official position that the transport of radioactive materials can occur safely if state and Federal regulations are met.

And in some cases, with other shipments, some of these transuranic waste shipments, actually all the transuranic waste shipments, other high activity shipments, we asked for the Federal Government to do more than just meet the minimum requirements.

And since 1988, Oregon, along with all the western states, have negotiated as a

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1	group with the U.S. Department of Energy.
2	And we have gotten a lot of those
3	commitments for things such as keeping the
4	trucks off the road when the weather is bad and
5	tracking these shipments and requiring the best
6	drivers and the best trucking companies.
7	It doesn't mean it covers all these
8	shipments. It doesn't cover the low-level
9	waste shipments. It does cover the higher
10	activity shipments.
11	Since the state of Oregon began
12	tracking radioactive material shipments through
13	the state, in 1982 we have had about 15,000
14	truckloads of radioactive waste travel through
15	the state.
16	More than half of those on
17	Interstate 84 through your area. And that's a
18	lot of shipments that we've seen in the past.
19	And I would be surprised if any of you had any
20	idea we've seen that level of shipments.
21	In 1982 when we began tracking, we
22	had 2,000 shipments that year. We're down now,
23	and it varies wildly, between 3- to 6- or
24	700 shipments a year. Still going on the
25	freeway.
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1	It's not all connected with the U.S.
2	Department of Energy. There's a commercial
3	low-level waste disposal dump up there as well.
4	15,000 shipments we've had,
5	21 years, we've had seven incidents involving
6	those shipments. One that you would call a
7	pretty serious accident, a rollover. The other
8	pretty minor. In none of those cases did we
9	have a release of radioactive materials.
10	So I just want to give you just a
11	little perspective. We work very closely with
12	the HAZ-MAT teams, the fire departments
13	throughout the state. We're going to go
14	tomorrow and talk to the folks at La Grande as
15	well.
16	We have provided them equipment, we
17	provided them with training, we provided them
18	with shipment information about what's coming
19	up, what they can expect to see.
20	And periodically we call these folks
21	and we say, "Do you have what you need? Do you
22	have the equipment, do you have the
23	information, do you have the training?"
24	And if they say "No," we say "What
25	does it take to get you what you need?" We do
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TLG-0002 (contd); TLG-0003

1	that, and I'm making the commitment we will
2	continue to do that because we do take this
3	seriously.
4	I don't want people to get the
5	thought that these trucks are just driving
6	willy-nilly through the state of Oregon and
7	nobody's looking at them at all.
8	So if there are questions about
9	that, I'm not sure what the format may do a
10	little bit later. Dee said we may get into
11	Q&A. If there are questions about that, I'd be
12	glad to try and answer them. Thank you.
13	MR. DEE WILLIS: Thanks, Ken.
14	So where are you now? Are you
15	bursting with questions? Or are you willing to
16	hear a few more comments before we go to
17	discussion?
18	Let's get a couple more comments.
19	If I read your name and you want to wait and
20	hear more discussion and comment later, just
21	say "pass," okay. Dwight Dill.
22	TLG-0003 MR. DWIGHT DILL: I'll try and
23	be brief. I'm Dwight Dill from La Grande. I
24	have echo a lot of, probably, the same
25	concerns we've heard.
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•	1	Interstate 84, as we all know, the
	2	two worst portions of Interstate 84 are
	3	directly to the east, directly to the west of
	4	La Grande. I have concerns that we're looking
1	5	at year-round shipment of wastes through that
	6	area.
	7	I travel that highway pretty
	8	regularly, several times a month under
	9	year-round, and that's not a road I'd want to
	10	be on with those shipments beside me.
	11	I also have concerns that we're
	12	bringing more waste into Hanford when we
2	13	haven't dealt with the problems that currently
	14	exist there.
ď	15	There's groundwater contamination,
3	16	there's contamination in the Columbia River.
•	17	Columbia River is a vital economic, cultural,
	18	and recreational resource for both La Grande
		or both Oregon and Washington. Continued
	19	contamination of that puts all those activities
	20	-
	21	at risk.
	22	I also have concerns that with
	23	I've lost my train of thought, I apologize.
	24	But those are my two major concerns.
	25	MR. DEE WILLIS: Mark
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TLG-0004

	1	Tipperman, did I get that right? Give us your
	2	name in your own voice.
	3	TLG-0004 MR. MARK TIPPERMAN: My name,
	4	in my own voice, Mark Tipperman. I'll also be
	5	brief. And the main reason I'm going to be
	6	brief is that there just really wasn't enough
	7	time to get prepared for this meeting. I only
	8	learned of it in the last few days.
	9	Certainly I didn't have time to read
	10	through all 3,000 pages, or even get a good
	11	summary or a set of bullet points. So for
	12	those reasons, I'm going to be brief.
1	13	And my first gripe is that the
	14	comment period for this EIS and the
	15	distribution of the revised EIS and notice of
	16	this meeting, I think was truly inadequate.
1	17	And I think that without adequate comment, it
	18	makes a mockery of the NEPA process.
	19	And so I would certainly commend
	20	additional time for this purpose. And I would
	21	hope that the DOE would change its position on
	22	that.
	23	My second thing is just really a
	24	reflection. Something I observed the other
	25	day. I was watching CNN.
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And they had a picture of some 1 55 gallon metal drums outside a facility of 2 some kind in Iraq. And the description was 3 that these were some of the drums that 4 contained radioactive water from some kind of 5 nuclear facility in Iraq and how people in the 6 area had carted off these drums to use in their 7 8 homes. And I said to myself, initially, 9 "Wow, look at that. Look how backwards they 10 are. Look at all these hazards that they seem 11 to have no way of containing." 12 And then I thought, as this meeting 13 came up, "We're really not much further 14 advanced. We're really not much further along 15 than they are." 16 We have all kinds of assumptions 17 about how our technology and our models and our 18 sciences, if going to provide us with an 19 answer -- with a magic bullet. But really the 20 problem of nuclear material is one that, at 21 least at this point, is insurmountable. 22 We have an industry, we have a 23 government agency that generates nuclear waste 24 and hazardous waste on a scale that certainly 25

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we're in no position to deal with and haven't 1 2 demonstrated by anything we've done in the past, and ability to deal with in the future. 3 So I would echo what other people 4 have said, which is: Until we know that we actually can deal with the waste that we have there, and we can deal with it in a way where conditions don't get worse but actually improve, we shouldn't be accepting any more 10 waste. And I can't say exactly what's in 11 that revised EIS, but I don't understand how 12 DOE can propose to go forward with this addressing the impacts that have been brought to bear upon the fisheries downstream and the 15 recreational users downstream, when I don't 16 think they're really aware of what those 17 impacts are. 18 And certainly from what I've read in 19 the summary, there doesn't seem to be even a 20 proposal under consideration that would 21 adequately address the water quality impacts from what they're proposing to do with monitoring stations located a mile away from the sites at which they plan disposal. 25 31

TLG-0004 (contd); TLG-0005

I'm hard pressed to see how that can give an accurate picture of what's actually leaching through the ground and into the environment.

Because as we know, much of this waste has a lifespan that extends many, even hundreds, of generations from today. And we have to look at this from a really long-term perspective that we don't have to examine some of our other concerns. Thank you.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Sandra Roth.

TLG-0005 MS. SANDRA ROTH: Sandra Roth.

I'm going to keep it real short. I haven't had a chance at all to see the EIS.

Shelley and I work together every day. And I've heard tons of information about it, so I'm here to speak.

I just want to let you know, Hanford has enough. It's got so much stuff up there and we can't deal with what we have. And why are we adding more?

And after hearing this on a day-to-day saga, I can tell you that we need to deal with what we have.

MR. DEE WILLIS: Owen Kenton.